INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, an referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 1774. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to regulate certain 50 caliber sniper weapons in the same manner as machine guns and other firearms; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. HELMS):

S. 1775. A bill to amend section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act to 1961 to modify the matters taken into account in assessing the cooperation of foreign countries with the counterdrug efforts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 1776. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise the energy policies of the United States in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, advance global climate science, promote technology development, and increase citizen awareness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1777. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for the voluntary reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to advance global climate science and technology development; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 1778. A bill to provide for equal exchanges of land around the Cascade Reservoir; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 1779. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel M/V SANDPIPER; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 1780. A bill for the relief of Raul Morales-Torna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEVIN:

S. 1781. A bill to amend the Act that established the Keweenaw National Historical Park to require the Secretary of the Interior to consider nominees of various local interests in appointing members of the Keweenaw National Historic Park Advisory Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 1782. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity credit to small business employees working or living in areas of poverty; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 1783. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a prospective payment system for inpatient longstay hospital services under the medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. LEVIN):

S. 1784. A bill entitled the ''Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area Act''; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. REED, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BYRD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. ROTH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BREAUX, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. REID, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BOND, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. GORTON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. MACK, Mr. KERREY, Mr. ROBB, Mr. BURNS, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. GREGG, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. THOMPSON, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. KYL, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CLELAND, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. HAGEL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. EDWARDS):

S. Res. 206. A resolution relative to the death of the Honorable JOHN H. CHAFEE, of Rhode Island; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 1774. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to regulate certain 50 caliber sniper weapons in the same manner as machine guns and other firearms; to the Committee on Finance.

MILITARY SNIPER WEAPON REGULATION ACT OF 1999

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senator LAUTENBERG to introduce the Military Sniper Weapon Regulation Act of 1999. This bill will reclassify powerful .50 caliber military sniper rifles under the National Firearms act, thus making it much more difficult for terrorists, doomsday cults, and criminals to obtain these guns for illegitimate use.

Let me just talk a little bit about what a .50 caliber gun is, and then I will describe why I believe it is vital to tighten the rules surrounding their use and purchase.

These .50 caliber firearms are weapons of such range and destructive capability that it seems unthinkable for them to fall into civilian hands. These .50 caliber guns, manufactured by a small handful of companies and individuals, are deadly, military style assault rifles. The M82A1, one common example of these guns, was manufactured with one purpose in mind—the efficient destruction of enemy armaments and personnel. These guns, weighing 28 pounds and capable of piercing light armor at more than 4 miles, enable a single shooter to destroy enemy jeeps, tanks, personnel carriers, bunkers, fuel stations, and even communication centers. As a result, their use by military organizations worldwide has been rapidly spreading during the course of this decade.

But with the increasing military use of the gun, we have also seen increased use of the weapon by violent criminals and terrorists around the world.

The weapons are deadly accurate up to 2,000 yards. This means that a shooter using a .50 caliber weapon can reliably hit a target more than a mile away. In fact, according to a training manual for military and police snipers published in 1993, a bullet from this gun ''even at one and a half miles crashes into a target with more energy than Dirty Harry's famous .44 magnum at point-blank'' range.

And the gun is ''effective'' up to 7,500 yards. In other words, although it may be hard to aim at that distance, the gun will have its desired destructive effect at that distance—more than 4 miles from the target.

The weapon can penetrate several inches of steel, concrete, or even light armor.

Many ranges used for target practice do not even have enough safety features to accommodate these guns—it is just too powerful.

This gun was used extensively in the gulf war by American troops. Ideal for long range destruction of personnel, light armor or communications, there is no question that this gun is an effective wartime tool.

Recent advances in weapons technology, however, allow this gun to be used by civilians against armored limousines, bunkers, individuals, and even aircraft—in fact, one advertisement for the gun apparently promoted the weapon as able to ''wreck several million dollars' worth of jet aircraft with one or two dollars' worth of cartridge.''

One new version of the .50 caliber weapon is a modified machine gun capable of accepting ammunition belts, and yet is still allowed for civilian use by BATF.

This gun is so powerful that one dealer told undercover GAO investigators ''You'd better buy one soon. It's only a matter of time before someone lets go a round on a range that travels so far, it hits a school bus full of kids. The government will definitely ban .50 calibers. This gun is just too powerful.''

Mr. President, a recent study by the General Accounting Office revealed some eye-opening facts about how and where this gun is used, and how easily it is obtained.

The GAO reports that many of these guns wind up in the hands of domestic and international terrorists, religious cults, outlaw motorcycle gangs, drug traffickers, and violent criminals.

One doomsday cult headquartered in Montana purchased 10 of these guns and stockpiled them in an underground bunker, along with thousands of rounds of ammunition and other guns.

At least one .50 caliber gun was recovered by Mexican authorities after a shoot-out with an international drug cartel in that country. The gun was originally purchased in Wyoming, so it is clear that the guns are making their way into the hands of criminals worldwide.

According to a recent news story, another .50 caliber sniper rifle, smuggled out of the United States, was used by the Irish Republican Army to kill a large number of British soldiers.

And ammunition for these guns is also readily available, even over the Internet. Bullets for these guns include ''armor piercing incendiary'' ammunition that explodes on impact, and even ''armor piercing tracing'' ammunition reminiscent of the ammunition that lit up the skies over Baghdad during the Persian Gulf war.

Several ammunition dealers were willing to sell armor piercing ammunition to an undercover GAO investigator even after the investigator said he wanted the ammunition to pierce an armored limousine or maybe to ''take down'' a helicopter.

In fact, our own military helps to provide thousands of rounds of .50 caliber ammunition, by essentially giving away tons of spent cartridges, many of which are then refurbished and sold on the civilian market.

The bill I offer today will begin the process of making these guns harder to get and easier to track.

Current law classifies .50 caliber guns as ''long guns,'' subject to the least government regulation for any firearm. Sawed-off shotguns, machine guns, and even handguns are more highly regulated than this military sniper rifle.

In fact, many states allow possession of .50 caliber guns by those as young as 14 years old, and there is no regulation on second-hand sales.

Essentially, this bill would re-classify .50 caliber guns under the National Firearms Act, which imposes far stricter standards on powerful and destruction weapons.

For instance:

NFA guns may only be purchased from a licensed dealer, and not second-hand. This will prevent the sale of these guns at gun shows and in other venues that make it hard for law enforcement to track the weapons.

Second, purchasers of NFA guns must fill out license transfer applications and provide fingerprints to be processed by the FBI in detailed criminal background checks. By reclassifying the .50 caliber, Congress will be making a determination that sellers should be more careful about to whom they give these powerful, military guns.

ATF reports that this background check process takes about 60 days, so prospective gun buyers will face some delay. However, legitimate purchasers of this $7,000 gun can certainly wait that long.

Clearly, Mr. President, placing a few more restrictions on who can get these guns and how is simply common sense. This bill will not ban the sale, use or possession of .50 caliber weapons. The .50 caliber shooting club will not face extinction, and ''legitimate'' purchasers of these guns will not lose their access—even though that, too, might be a reasonable step, since I cannot imagine a legitimate use of this gun.

The bill will simply place stricter requirements on the way in which these guns can be sold, and to whom. The measure is meant to offer a reasoned solution to making it harder for terrorists, assassins, and other criminals to obtain these powerful weapons. If we are to continue to allow private citizens to own and use guns of this caliber, range, and destructive power, we should at the very least take greater care in making sure that these guns do not fall into the wrong hands.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. HELMS):

S. 1775. A bill to amend section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act to 1961 to modify the matters taken into account in assessing the cooperation of foreign countries with the counter drug efforts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am introducing today for Senator HELMS and myself legislation to help the Administration better understand the importance of representing the US national interest. I am sending to the desk a bill on additional considerations for assessment of cooperation of foreign countries with United States counter-drug efforts. The purpose of this bill is to help the Administration get its act together when it comes to the certification process on illegal drugs. Recent statements by the Drug Czar and other Administration officials on certification, along with their actions in regard to such countries as Syria and Iran, show that they may have misplaced US national interests when it comes to drug policy. I want to help them find it again.

Over a decade ago, Congress passed measures in the Foreign Assistance Act that require US Administrations to certify whether other countries are taking serious steps to deal with major illegal drug production or trafficking in their territories. The view behind this legislation was to force an accounting, at least once a year, of what the US and other countries were doing to address a major foreign policy concern that, in the view of Congress, governments here and abroad would just as soon have ignored. Administrations do not like accounting for themselves. Not many foreign countries welcome it either. They would prefer that legislatures and the public give them the money and approval they want with no questions asked. It's less troubling than having to explain actions, account for shortfalls, or demonstrate that the money being provided is achieving anything. Congress, however, thinks differently. It should and it must, in my view.

Today, the Clinton Administration, like its predecessors, is trying both to ignore certification as a genuine responsibility and to undo it where it can. It has made efforts to get Congress to scuttle the requirement. It has poor-mouthed the idea internationally while denying it has done so. It has resorted to lawerly gimmicks and low tricks to drop from certification some of the worst countries imaginable. And lately it has been trying to broaden, as it says, the evaluation and accountability process in the Western Hemisphere to make it fairer by participating with the Organization of American States in the creation of what is called the Multinational Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). This is a subterfuge for trying to get rid of the process by calling it something else. Given this Administration's poor performance on international drug control, I am not surprised at an effort to disguise shortcomings in some artful bureaucratic way. I am not surprised, but I am disappointed.

As part of the effort to discredit certification, the Administration has resorted to distortions and misrepresentations about what it involves and has enlisted a set of arguments that, while sounding plausible, are really little more than the old magician's trick of ''watch the birdie'' while hoping that you will not notice what he is really doing with his other hand. Well, we deserve better than sleight-of-hand on an issue as important as this one. I thought it might be useful to provide an antidote to these shenanigans with a few home truths.

There are many arguments advanced against certification, and I have addressed many of these in earlier statements on this floor, but the best one argues that while certification may once have been useful—time unspecified—it has served its purpose and is counter-productive because it hampers

further cooperation with other countries that resent being subject to a unilateral, U.S. judgment of their performance. Mexico is often advanced as an example. This view is fine if you are working from the idea—which seems to be so much of the philosophy behind our present foreign policy—that we should be guided by everyone in the world's interests before our own or in spite of our own.

Now, I have no doubt that other countries resent being evaluated. In my experience, they resent being evaluated by any individual country or collectively. This is not new, whether we are talking drugs or policies on intellectual properties or nuclear proliferation. And I am sure that this resentment over being judged can complicate negotiations. Both these points, however, are irrelevant to the circumstances under consideration. As a matter of our national interest, we are obliged to make judgments about the actions of other countries whether they like it or not. Let me try to make this point clearer in a different context.

The United States is currently embroiled in a controversy with the European Union over rules governing the importation of bananas. I am not going to comment on the merits of the particulars of the case, apart from noting that the United States, the present Administration, has determined—has judged—that EU restrictions, quotas, and preferences on the importation of bananas are unfair and prejudicial. This, folks, is an evaluation. And it is one deeply resented in Europe, as an infringement of the rights of not just one country but of an association of many countries, which happen to be our major allies. Nevertheless, the Administration is prepared to pursue the case in the teeth of this resentment to force a change it wants. And in doing this it is prepared to invoke sanctions to achieve its goals.

Similarly, the Administration is prepared to condemn a gaggle of other countries for permitting the pirating of various intellectual properties, such as books, videos, and copyrighted products. It is prepared to pursue sanctions to achieve a remedy. I can extend this list to judgments about states that support terrorism or are engaged in systematic human rights abuses. This Administration involved this country in a major military engagement—the ultimate sanction—to stop what it regarded as gross violations of human rights. I have no doubt that Slobodan Milosevic and his cronies deeply resented U.S. judgments about the fitness of his actions and even more objected to the steps we took to change his behavior. I do not detect that this resentment at being judged or the knowledge that there were objections to the actions then taken based on that judgment carried any weight in the decisions made by this Administration to bomb and strafe military and civilian targets in the former Yugoslavia.

What these examples show is that even this Administration understands, when it wants to, that there are matters of such import requiring judgments about the actions of other countries and involving responses based on those judgments that resentment or objections by others do not signify when it comes to deciding what we should do to protect interests we regard as important. Now, certification only requires that we make the involvement of other countries in the production and transit of illegal drugs—which kill more Americans every year that all the terrorists have in the last ten years or more than Mr. Milosevic did at any time—a matter of judgment and possible action of a degree at least as important as bananas. I happen to believe that judgments about drugs coming to the U.S. are at least as much in our interest as judgments about bananas going to Europe.

I am puzzled by the Administration's reluctance to apply meaningful standards of judgment to the actions of other countries when it comes to drug policy. I am further puzzled by its willingness to be so moved by the resentment of other countries when it comes to judgments about drug policies and programs. The requirements in the law are not written in some mysterious dialect nor apply unfamiliar concepts. The idea is not so alien to our experience or even to this Administration's own actions as to be beyond comprehension. Yet, the Administration seems to have its own sources of bemusement when it comes to taking this issue seriously.

In essence, what the law requires is that the Administration determine first whether countries are major producing or transit areas for illegal drugs. You would not think this terribly difficult or controversial, or too intrusive on the feelings of others. It then asks for the Administration to determine whether these countries are acting in good faith to enforce their own domestic laws against these practices; are acting in conformity with any bilateral agreements with the United States to address these activities; or are doing what is reasonable and responsible to do in light of international law that governs the conduct of all countries on this issue. I am hard pressed to see how this infringes on the sovereignty of other countries or what in it is so outrageous as to occasion abandonment of the effort.

The law then requires that if, in the judgment of the Administration, any given country is not acting in good faith, it may then be subject to sanctions. The law does not require that the efforts of another country be successful in order to be certified. It does not require that judgments be without consideration of other national interests. It does ask, on this very important question, that the Administration supply to Congress and the American people at least once a year its considered opinion of whether other countries where a truly pernicious practice is being engaged in that affects directly the lives of U.S. citizens each and every day are, as a matter of fact, doing all that is reasonable to stop this practice. It then requires that if these countries are receiving U.S. assistance—that is, money from U.S. taxpayers—that this money be cut off—unless it is humanitarian aid or this self-same counter-drug assistance.

While I understand perfectly why an aid recipient might squawk, I do not know what act of imagination it requires to manufacture outrage on behalf of other countries threatened with losing this assistance because in our judgment they are doing less than their best to cooperate with us. But that outrage is trotted out as an argument against certification. That aside, the most onerous part of the certification decision, and what other countries truly object to, is what world opinion makes of a U.S. judgment that a particular country is not cooperating with U.S. and international efforts to stop drug production or trafficking. What the Administration would have us do is forgo this judgment lest it hurt the feels of other countries. And yet, it is this judgment or the threat of it that has, in fact, been the primary impetus to encourage the very cooperation that the Administration says we do not need the certification process to achieve.

What the Administration would really like to do is to stop accounting to Congress and the public for its international drug policy. It knows that this is a non-starter. So it has proposed instead to bury this accountability in an elaborate ruse in cooperation with the OAS to neuter the process. In doing this, it has helped to devise through the OAS a list of over 80 evaluation items to help in developing a so-called multinational evaluative mechanism. There are, of course, no teeth in the evaluation process, and each of the member states involved has an effective veto over any adverse judgments of their respective efforts. In this regard, I am reminded of the inhabitants of Garrison Keiller's Lake Wobegon, where all the children are above average. The details behind the evaluation are to be kept confidential, which is okay since no one has much faith in the ability of most of the countries party to the evaluation to actually collect and evaluate the information in the first place. The countries involved lack the necessary reporting mechanisms, the budgets to sustain them, or the staffs to ensure ongoing, consistent

information. This farrago is then supposed, gradually, to substitute for certification, somehow being fairer and more likely to ensure cooperation.

Ironically, the premise underlying this process is the same as that informing certification, that is, that a judgment about performance does need to be made. The difference here is that somehow a multilateral judgment would be better, and it wouldn't be offensive since it would be collaborative. In my view, it won't be offensive because it won't be effective. You can make what you want to of a process that is supposed to involve judgments about the effectiveness of actions that are designed not to offend anyone being judged. But I am not reassured. And if this is the face of cooperation, then we are in for some rude shocks in our international relations.

Having said this, I am prepared to help the Administration in its efforts. In order to give the Multinational Evaluation Mechanism some chance of effective implementation, I am, along with Senator HELMS, today introducing legislation that would require that in future certification decisions the Administration incorporate the MEM as part of its deliberations in determining whether to certify other countries or not. Taking the Administration at its word that the mechanism is not an attempt to replace certification, but rather an effort to complement it, I offer this bill to enhance the process.●

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 1776. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise the energy policies of the United States in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, advance global climate science, promote technology development, and increase citizen awareness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE ENERGY POLICY RESPONSE ACT

S. 1777. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for the voluntary reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to advance global climate science and technology development; to the Committee on Finance.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE TAX AMENDMENTS OF 1999

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, few issues present stakes as high for our country as global climate change. Worst case scenarios involving elevated temperatures and sea levels are disturbing to many people. On the other hand, capping energy use at levels lower than those in the growth-oriented nineties could chill our economy faster than it would cool down the climate.

Responsible governance includes environmental stewardship. However, the ultimate obligation of any government official anywhere is to win freedom for the governed who do not now have it, and to protect freedom for those who are already free.

By freedom, I mean the opportunity to achieve one's true potential, whether as an individual, a community, or a nation. And isn't it marvelous how freedom spawns discovery and innovation? And, in turn, how discovery and innovation solve problems and create opportunities?

Mr. President, we need consensus on climate change. But there is no magic dust that we can sprinkle on ourselves to make us all embrace the same scientific and economic conclusions on this issue. Our only chance lies in good, hard work toward that end.

Where should we begin? Knowledge leads to understanding, and understanding to consensus. Mr. President, at the moment we have some critical gaps in our knowledge of climate phenomena.

We know not nearly enough about the Earth's capacity to assimilate carbon dioxide. We know not nearly enough about natural variability of the climate over years, much less over centuries and millennia. Our ability to measure and predict changes is not developed. Adequate measurement and modeling machinery is not even invented yet. Scientists at the National Research Council published a report in September, 1999, that confirm these observations. In the preface of that Report, they state:

> It would be a misinterpretation of U.S. administration policy and agreements at the Kyoto conference to conclude that the causes and characteristics of global change are sufficiently clear that scientific inquiry in this area should be limited to mitigation measures.
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> * * * * *
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> A great deal more needs to be understood . . . about global environmental change before we concentrate on ''mitigation'' science. We do not understand the climate system well enough to clarify the causes and likelihoods of rapid or abrupt climate changes.

Likewise, Mr. President, we need to understand the economic implications of the leading policy alternatives. One year ago the U.S. Department of Energy published a sobering analysis of potential economic impacts of implementing the Kyoto agreement. But shouldn't we hear from other agencies as well? What would the Department of Labor have to say? How about Agriculture and Transportation? Let's look before we leap.

A third area we must explore is technology. What do we really know today about how energy will be produced in this country in 20 years? What do we know about how—and how much—it will be consumed? Can we develop policies to encourage real improvement in energy efficiency without trying to pick the market winners and losers?

Mr. President, we are now living in the Information Renaissance. But many in government behave as though we are still in the Dark Ages. If some of us in Congress have difficulty gaining access to government-controlled information in this area—and all too often we have—can you imagine the obstacles to private citizens?

Let's get all the information—science, technology, economics—together. Let's make it freely and widely available. All Americans have a right to know what their Government knows—and what their Government is doing—about climate change.

Knowledge in the science, economics, and technology of climate change will yield to understanding. We should all be open to unexpected discovery, whether in pleasant surprises or confirmation of today's predictions.

While we are waiting to close our knowledge gaps, why not go ahead with some steps that reduce greenhouse gas emissions while accomplishing other benefits along the way? Every minute wasted in traffic tie-ups is that much more carbon dioxide man releases into the atmosphere. If we apply technology to solving traffic problems and the greenhouse gas theory fizzles out, at least our efforts will have saved time for busy travelers and commuters.

Let's find ways to encourage individual citizens, farms and small businesses, communities and States, to take some no-regrets action to lower greenhouse gas emissions. But let's not offer the false hope that their efforts will be rewarded in some kind of negotiable credits issued in an international currency of carbon caps or fuel rations.

Mr. President, the two companion bills that several colleagues and I are introducing today set out to do all these things with regard to the global climate change issue. My legislation does not pretend to answer all the questions. Rather, it lays out a framework for reaching consensus that begins by developing knowledge; and from knowledge understanding; and from understanding consensus.

Mr. President, let's get stared. I welcome my colleagues to join me as cosponsors.

I ask unanimous consent that the text and a section-by-section analysis of each measure be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1776

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act follows:

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) to responsibly address climate change issues requires examination of energy policies and practices;

(2) global climate change issues have profound scientific, technological, economic, and public policy facets that must be addressed in a comprehensive, integrated fashion;

(3) current scientific research, experimentation, and data collection are not adequately focused on answering key questions within the United States or internationally;

(4)(A) the lack of a coordinated climate modeling strategy in the United States is hampering progress in high-end climate modeling activities;

(B) the United States lacks the capabilities to perform the requisite climate change modeling simulations and experiments in order to be able to apply existing United States intellectual expertise to important science and policy questions related to climate change; and

(C) those deficiencies, among others, limit the ability of the United States to—

(i) predict future climate characteristics and assess the results of climate change;

(ii) formulate policies that are consistent with national objectives; and

(iii) advance most effectively an understanding of the underlying scientific issues pertaining to climate change and variability;

(5) there has been a lack of progress made by Federal agencies responsible for climate observation systems, individually and collectively, in developing and maintaining a credible, integrated climate observing system, consequently limiting the ability of the United States to document and understand climate change adequately;

(6)(A) developing and deploying technologies can speed the transition to a lower level of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States and throughout the world;

(B) the pace of technological change in the marketplace is difficult to predict accurately; while breakthroughs in such developments are often incremental, capital turnover, consumer acceptance, technological compatibility, economics, and other factors can alter the pace of such change; and

(C) such technologies need to be environmentally sound, safe, cost-effective, and consumer-friendly;

(7)(A) public access to scientific, economic, and public policy information regarding climate change is severely limited;

(B) the public's right to know and to be fully informed of all aspects of climate change is not being satisfied; and

(C) open and balanced discussion leading to public support for the best environmentally and economically sound approaches to climate change policy resolution is urgently needed;

(8) sufficient scientific questions and public interest exist to warrant tangible encouragement and acknowledgment of responsible actions by private entities to reduce, avoid, or offset greenhouse gas emissions, even though many scientific, technological, economic, and public policy questions have not yet been resolved;

(9) voluntary measures should be encouraged through incentives rather than in anticipation of future domestic or international regulatory mandates; and

(10) greenhouse gas emission improvements can be achieved through voluntary measures even as we answer yet unresolved key questions about global and regional climates.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 is amended by inserting before section 1601 (42 U.S.C. 13381) the following:

''SEC. 1600. DEFINITIONS.

''In this title:

''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

''(2) EMISSION REDUCTION.—The term 'emission reduction' includes—

''(A) avoidance of the emission of a greenhouse gas;

''(B) a limitation on the emission of a greenhouse gas;

''(C) sequestration of carbon; and

''(D) mitigation for the emission of a greenhouse gas.

''(3) ENERGY TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'energy technology' means—

''(A) a technology to relating to—

''(i) the generation or production (including exploration and discovery) of an energy source; or

''(ii) the transmission, distribution, conservation, or use of energy that could reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

''(B) a technology relating to carbon sequestration, including carbon sequestration through crops, soils, forests, oceans, and wetlands.

''(4) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term 'greenhouse gas' means a gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, natural or anthropogenic, that absorbs and re-emits infrared radiation.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2776) is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 1601 the following:

''Sec. 1600. Definitions.''.

TITLE I—ENERGY POLICY COORDINATION

SEC. 101. RESPONSIBILITY OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1603 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13383) is amended—

(1) by inserting striking ''Within 6 months'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Within 6 months''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) ROLE OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary, consistent with other Federal law, shall—

''(1) coordinate all energy-related activities involving climate change issues, including scientific research, energy technology and development, and evaluation of effects and implications on energy use, sources, and related activities of various global climate change policies described in this title;

''(2) select policies to be assessed under this section and conduct the assessments; and

''(3) ensure that—

''(A) the collection and dissemination of all information developed and disseminated (including data and modeling results) relating to climate change issues described in this title is timely, balanced, accurate, and sound; and

''(B) the information described in subparagraph (A) is made available to the public.

''(c) STAFF.—

''(1) STAFF DIRECTOR.—The Secretary of Energy shall designate an appropriate officer of the Department of Energy to function as staff director for the Secretary for functions assigned to the Secretary under this title.

''(2) STAFF SUPPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy may request from the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Transportation such additional staff support as the Secretary may require to carry out functions under this title.

''(B) PERSONNEL ON DETAIL.—Staff provided under subparagraph (A) shall serve on detail to the Secretary with the approval of the respective agency heads.

''(C) NO STAFFING INCREASE.—This subsection and the other amendments made to this title by the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act shall not serve to authorize an increase in staffing authority for the Secretary or any such agency head.

''(e) CONSULTATION WITH NAS, NAE, NRC, AND EPA.—The Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with—

''(1) the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering;

''(2) the National Research Council; and

''(3) the Environmental Protection Agency.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The section heading for section 1603 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 is amended by striking ''**DIRECTOR OF**'' and inserting ''**COORDINATION OF**''.

(2) The item in the table of contents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381 et seq.) is amended by striking ''Director of'' and inserting ''Coordination of''.

TITLE II—ADVANCEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE

SEC. 201. COORDINATION, PRIORITIZATION, AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381 et seq.) is

amended by striking section 1604 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 1604. COORDINATION, PRIORITIZATION, AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE RESEARCH.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, with the advice and assistance of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering, shall coordinate, prioritize, and evaluate the Federally funded research conducted by or through Federal agencies that, in whole or in part, involves climate change science.

''(b) RECOMMENDATIONS TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall annually request from the National Research Council recommendations of measures to effectively carry out all scientific research performed under this title, including strengthening of peer review processes and grantmaking procedures.

''(c) PLAN FOR COORDINATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress recommendations for legislative and administrative measures to effectively carry out research and public information programs under this title.

''(2) SUBJECTS.—Recommendations under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations to improve peer review processes and grantmaking procedures.

''(d) OBJECTIVES OF FEDERAL CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE RESEARCH.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—All climate change science research performed under this title—

''(A) in the aggregate, shall adequately address the objectives stated in paragraph (2); and

''(B) individually, shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate a focus on those objectives, as appropriate.

''(2) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives referred to in paragraph (1) are the objectives of—

''(A) understanding the Earth's capacity to assimilate natural and manmade greenhouse gas emissions;

''(B) evaluating the natural variability of the climate, including such phenomena as El Niño;

''(C)(i) developing, and assessing the capabilities of, climate models; and

''(ii) facilitating future climate assessments and our understanding and predictions of climate through formulation of a national statement of goals and objectives, followed by appropriate development of a national climate modeling strategy that—

''(I) includes the provision of adequate computational resources to enhance supercomputing capabilities and the provision of adequate human resources; and

''(II) is integrated and coordinated across the relevant agencies;

''(D) ensuring the integrity of all observational data used to validate models;

''(E) stabilizing the existing climate observational capability;

''(F) identifying critical climate variables that are inadequately measured or not measured at all;

''(G) building climate observing requirements into existing, ongoing operational programs;

''(H) revamping climate research programs and appropriate climate-critical parts of operational observing programs so as to produce truly useful long-term climate data;

''(I) establishing a funded activity for the development, implementation, and operation of climate-specific observational programs;

''(J) assessing the capability and potential of the United States and North American carbon sequestration, including carbon sequestration through crops, forests, soils, oceans, and wetlands; and

''(K) developing and deploying the technology to monitor all relevant national and global data.

''(e) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and the President a report on the activities carried out under this section.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall contain any scientific conclusions, interim status reports, and recommendations for subsequent research and testing that the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(3) DRAFT REPORT.—A report under paragraph (1) shall be made available in draft form not later than August 1 of each year to appropriate nongovernmental organizations with applicable scientific expertise for review before final publication.

''(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be made public, including through the National Resource Center on Climate Change established under section 1612.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH.—For each of fiscal years 2001 through 2004, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as are necessary for—

''(1) research to assess the ability of natural carbon sinks to adjust to natural variations in climate and greenhouse gas emissions including crops, grassland, forests, soils, and oceans;

''(2) research on natural climate variability;

''(3) research to develop and assess the capabilities of climate models;

''(4) research to ensure the integrity of data used to validate climate models;

''(5) research to develop carbon sinks in the United States, primarily crop and forestry research; and

''(6) research to develop and deploy monitoring technology.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item relating to section 1604 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 1604. Coordination, prioritization, and evaluation of climate change science research.''.

TITLE III—COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

SEC. 301. DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES FOR ADDRESSING THE EFFECTS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1604 the following:

"SEC. 1604A. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY-RELATED POLICIES FOR ADDRESSING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

''(a) EVALUATION AND COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF ECONOMIC INDICATOR.—In this subsection, the term 'economic indicator' means—

''(A) the rate of inflation;

''(B) the rate of change in the gross domestic product;

''(C) the unemployment rate;

''(D) interest rates; and

''(E) the price and supply availability of fossil fuels (by category and source).

''(2) REPORTS BY SECRETARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act and biannually thereafter, the Secretary, after consultation with each department referred to in paragraphs (3) through (10) and the United States Trade Representative, shall submit to Congress and to the President a report containing a critical analysis and assessment of energy-related policies for responding to potential global climate change (including a comparative assessment of the policies).

''(B) DESIGNATED POLICIES.—The Secretary shall select at least 3 energy-related policies for assessment under subparagraph (A).

''(C) SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM ASSESSMENTS.—The assessments shall be for the short term (within 5 years following the date of the report) and the long term (within 50 years following the date of the report).

''(3) ENERGY SUPPLY AND DEMAND.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall analyze and assess the energy supply, demand, and price implications for each energy-related policy referred to in paragraph (2)(A).

''(B) ACCOUNTING FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall address any energy implications under various scenarios, including changes in economic indicators.

''(C) INITIAL DRAFT.—The Energy Information Administration shall—

''(i) prepare the initial draft of each report required under this paragraph; and

''(ii) make a copy of the initial draft available to the public.

''(4) AGRICULTURE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After opportunity for consultation with the Department of Agriculture, each report by the Secretary shall analyze and assess the agricultural production cost and market implications of each energy-related policy referred to in paragraph (2)(A), including the overall impact of the policy on rural economies.

''(B) ACCOUNTING FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall address any agricultural implications under various scenarios, changes in economic indicators, and in livestock and commodity prices.

''(5) HEALTH.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After opportunity for consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services, each report by the Secretary shall analyze and assess the health implications of each energy-related policy referred to in paragraph (2)(A).

''(B) ACCOUNTING FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall address any health implications under various scenarios, including changes in economic indicators.

''(6) LABOR.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After opportunity for consultation with the Department of Labor, each report by the Secretary shall analyze and assess the implications of each policy referred to in paragraph (2)(A) on—

''(i) workers, including wages, job opportunities, and the comparative attractiveness, if any, of locating operations of United States companies abroad; and

''(ii) consumers, in terms of projected impacts, if any, on the Consumer Price Index.

''(B) ACCOUNTING FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall account for implications under various scenarios, including changes in economic indicators.

''(7) TRANSPORTATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After opportunity for consultation with the Department of Transportation, each report by the Secretary shall

analyze and assess the impacts, if any, of each policy described in paragraph (2)(A) on all modes of transportation, and the resulting economic effects of such cost changes on consumers, labor, agricultural enterprises, and businesses (including specifically domestic consumers and businesses that are dependent on transportation).

''(B) ACCOUNTING FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall address any transportation implications under various scenarios, including, in the case of motor vehicles, technological changes in vehicle design and traffic constraint mitigation.

''(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall consider such factors as—

''(i) vehicle miles traveled;

''(ii) the availability of adequate and reliable public transportation within and between cities, States, and regions;

''(iii) the commercial use of trucks and other highway motor vehicles for transporting goods and passengers and delivering services;

''(iv) the geographic size and population of the United States relative to those of other developed countries;

''(v) safety;

''(vi) environmental laws;

''(vii) fuel prices;

''(viii) energy conservation; and

''(ix) changes in economic indicators.

''(8) HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After opportunity for consultation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, each report by the Secretary shall analyze and assess the implications of each policy described in paragraph (2)(A) on housing costs and urban planning.

''(B) ACCOUNTING FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall address any housing and urban planning implications under various scenarios, including variations in mortgage and construction interest rates and changes in economic indicators.

''(9) INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—After opportunity for consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, each report by the Secretary shall analyze and assess the implications of each policy described in paragraph (2)(A) on United States exports and imports and trade competitiveness.

''(B) ACCOUNTING FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall address any international commerce implications under different scenarios, including changes in economic indicators.

''(10) ACTIONS BY OTHER NATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report by the Secretary shall analyze and assess the actions taken, or likely to be taken, and the net aggregate effect of such actions, by each United Nations member country to avoid, reduce, or adapt to potential global climate change.

''(B) CONSULTATION.—Each report shall be prepared in accordance with otherwise applicable laws (including regulations) after opportunity for consultation with the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Department of State.

''(C) ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Each assessment described in subparagraph (A) shall analyze the political and economic factors present in each country that form the basis for the assessment.

''(ii) MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED.—Each assessment shall specifically address—

''(I) the status of the commitment of each country to any international agreements, treaties, or protocols related to potential global climate change; and

''(II) the projected ability of each country to commit to, and the likelihood of each country's committing to, specific quantifiable targets to reduce, within specified timeframes, greenhouse gas emissions under a legally binding international agreement.

''(11) REPORTING FLEXIBILITY.—For biannual reports under this subsection, the Secretary may—

''(A) submit individual reports with respect to each paragraph under this subsection; or

''(B) submit a combination of 1 or more biannual reports, but only if submitting a combination of reports would facilitate public understanding in a timely manner.

''(b) COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, and biannually thereafter, the President, with the advice and assistance of the Secretary, shall submit to Congress a report analyzing and integrating the combined findings of the reports required under subsection (a).

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations of any changes in law, international agreements, or public policy that the President considers to be in the best interests of the United States.

''(c) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, the Secretary shall request that, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of that Act and biannually thereafter, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering (acting through the National Research Council) submit to Congress and to the Secretary (for inclusion in the review and report under subsection (c)) a report containing a comparative assessment of each policy assessed under subsection (b), including the known scientific effect of each mechanism on global climate change and the effect of each mechanism on the technology development and selection.

''(2) SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM ASSESSMENTS.—An assessment under paragraph (1) shall be for the short term (the following 5-year period) and for the long term (the following 50-year period).

''(d) REPORT ON ACTIONS UNDER EPA JURISDICTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, and biannually thereafter, based on consultations with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and the President a report describing the energy supply and demand implications of all activities carried out by the Agency that have a coincidental effect on actions by the private sector that affect greenhouse gas emissions.

''(2) PUBLIC CONSULTATION.—In preparing a report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

''(A) persons in the private sector that are regulated by the Administrator; and

''(B) persons in the public sector.

''(e) SUSPENSION OF REPORTS.—After a second report is made under this section, the Secretary may suspend any reporting requirement under subsection (a) for a period of not more than 4 years if the Secretary determines that additional responses to that requirement would not be likely to provide information that substantially supplements the earlier reports.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2776) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1604 the following:

''Sec. 1604A. Assessment of alternative policies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions.''.

TITLE IV—PUBLIC RIGHT TO KNOW

SEC. 401. ANNUAL REPORT TO PUBLIC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1610. ANNUAL REPORT TO PUBLIC.

''(a) REPORT.—The Secretary, at the time the President submits to Congress the budget of the United States Government under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall publish a detailed report that includes, to the maximum extent practicable—

''(1) a description of all current fiscal year and prior fiscal year Federal spending on climate change, categorized by research, regulation, education, and other activities;

''(2) an estimate of the prior year and current amount of any Federal tax credits or other Federal tax deductions claimed by taxpayers directly attributable to emission reduction activities;

''(3) a compendium of all proposed Federal spending related to climate change categorized by research, regulation, education, and other activities;

''(4) tables detailing all spending recommendations on climate change submitted by Federal agencies to the Office of Management and Budget, compared with the final recommendations of the President;

''(5) an alphabetical index of all climate change grantees, cross-referenced by name of institution and persons carrying out the grant project;

''(6) an index of all climate change grant proposals not funded by Federal agencies; and

''(7) a list of all persons, and their institutional affiliations, participating in peer review of climate change grant proposals submitted to Federal agencies.

''(b) AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.—A report under subsection (a) shall be—

''(1) printed on recycled paper;

''(2) made available to the public; and

''(3) posted on the Internet.

''SEC. 1611. PUBLIC COMMENT.

''In the case of any report under this title that is to be published, the Secretary shall—

''(1) provide to the public notice and opportunity to comment on the contents or quality of the report before it is published; and

''(2) receive, catalogue, and make readily available to the public all written public comments on reports covered by this section, except that lengthy compilations of public comments may be published in electronic format only.

''SEC. 1612. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences, shall maintain a National Resource Center on Climate Change (referred to in this section as the 'Center').

''(b) FUNCTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall preserve and make available to the public all reports, studies, or other information relating to climate change provided for in this title, provided for in the Climate Change Energy

Policy Response Act, or otherwise available to the Federal Government.

''(2) REFERENCE ITEMS.—Except as otherwise provided in this title, reference items may be made available in electronic format only.

''(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this section alters or amends otherwise applicable law restricting public access to information, including laws protecting national defense secrets, intellectual property rights, and privacy rights.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2776) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1609 the following:

''Sec. 1610. Annual report to public.
''Sec. 1611. Public comment.
''Sec. 1612. National Resource Center on Climate Change.''.

TITLE V—ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF RESPONSE TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 501. REVIEW OF FEDERALLY FUNDED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381 et seq.) (as amended by section 401(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1613. REVIEW OF FEDERALLY FUNDED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

''(a) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY REVIEW OF FEDERALLY FUNDED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) review annually any federally funded research and development activities carried out on energy technology; and

''(B) issue a public report by October 15 of each year on the results of the review for consideration and use in the preparation of the budget of the United States Government submitted under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for the following fiscal year.

''(2) ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGY READINESS.—As part of the review of an energy technology, the Secretary shall—

''(A) assess the status (including the potential commercialization) of the technology and any barriers to the deployment of the energy technology; and

''(B) consider—

''(i) the length of time it will take for deployment and use of the energy technology so as to have a meaningful impact on emission reductions;

''(ii) the cost of deploying the energy technology;

''(iii) the safety of the energy technology; and

''(iv) other relevant factors.

''(b) ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CLEARINGHOUSE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, in the National Resource Center on Climate Change established under section 1614 or by such other means as the Secretary considers appropriate, an information clearinghouse to facilitate the transfer and dissemination of the results of federally funded research and development activities being carried out on energy technology.

''(2) NO EFFECT ON RESTRICTIONS OR SAFEGUARDS.—Paragraph (1) has no effect on any restrictions or safeguards established for national security or the protection of personal property rights (including trade secrets and confidential business information).

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR JOINT FEDERAL/PRIVATE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2004 such sums as are necessary for programs for the demonstration of innovative energy sequestration technologies described in section 1600(3)(B) to be conducted jointly by the Federal Government and private nonprofit or for-profit entities.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2776) (as amended by section 401(b)) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1612 the following:

''Sec. 1613. Review of federally funded energy technology research and development.''.

SEC. 502. STUDY OF REGULATORY BARRIERS TO RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF EMISSION REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY.

Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative) shall—

(1) identify and evaluate regulatory barriers to the more rapid deployment of technology domestically and internationally for greenhouse gas emission reductions (within the meaning of section 1600 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, as added by section 3);

(2) recommend to Congress changes in law that would permit more rapid deployment of such technologies; and

(3) make such other recommendations as the Comptroller General of the United States considers to be appropriate.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL DEPLOYMENT OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

SEC. 601. INTERNATIONAL DEPLOYMENT OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE.

Section 1608 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13386) is amended by striking subsection (l) and inserting the following:

''(l) INTERNATIONAL DEPLOYMENT OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ENERGY EFFICIENCY.—The term 'energy efficiency' means the ratio of the design average annual energy output of a unit of an energy production facility (determined without regard to any cogeneration of steam) to the design average annual heat input of the unit (based on the highest heating value of the fuel used by the unit).

''(B) INTERNATIONAL ENERGY DEPLOYMENT PROJECT.—The term 'international energy deployment project' means a project to construct a unit of an energy production facility outside the United States—

''(i) the output of which will be consumed outside the United States; and

''(ii) the deployment of which will result in greenhouse gas reduction when compared to the technology that would otherwise be implemented through an increase in energy efficiency of—

''(I) 5 percentage points or more, in the case of a unit placed in service before January 1, 2010;

''(II) 7 percentage points or more, in the case of a unit placed in service after December 31, 2009, and before January 1, 2020; or

''(III) 10 percentage points or more, in the case of a unit placed in service after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2030.

''(C) QUALIFYING INTERNATIONAL ENERGY DEPLOYMENT PROJECT.—The term 'qualifying international energy deployment project' means an international energy deployment that—

''(i) is submitted by a United States firm to the Secretary in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary by regulation;

''(ii) uses technology that has been successfully developed or deployed in the United States;

''(iii) meets the criteria of subsection (k);

''(iv) is approved by the Secretary, with notice of the approval being published in the Federal Register; and

''(v) complies with such terms and conditions as the Secretary establishes by regulation.

''(D) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States', when used in a geographical sense, means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and territories and possessions of the United States.

''(2) PILOT PROGRAM FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, the Secretary shall by regulation provide for a pilot program for financial assistance for qualifying international energy deployment projects.

''(B) LIMITATION.—The pilot program shall provide financial assistance, subject to the availability of appropriations, for not more than 6 qualifying international energy deployment projects.

''(C) SELECTION CRITERIA.—After consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary shall select projects for participation in the program based solely on the criteria under this title and without regard to the country in which the project is located.

''(D) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A United States firm that undertakes a qualifying international energy deployment project selected to participate in the pilot program shall be eligible to receive a loan or a loan guarantee from the Secretary.

''(ii) TIMING.—The Secretary may enter into a commitment to make a loan or loan guarantee before the United States firm decides on a binding contract for the construction of a qualifying international energy deployment project.

''(iii) RATE OF INTEREST.—The rate of interest of any loan made under clause (i) shall be equal to the rate for Treasury obligations then issued for periods of comparable maturities.

''(iv) AMOUNT.—The amount of a loan or loan guarantee under clause (i) shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the qualified international energy deployment project.

''(E) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PROGRAMS.—A qualifying international energy deployment project funded under this section shall not be eligible as a qualifying clean coal technology under section 415 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7651n).

''(F) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, the Secretary shall submit to the President a report on the results of the pilot projects.

''(G) RECOMMENDATION.—Not later than 60 days after receiving the report under subparagraph (F), the President shall submit to Congress a recommendation, based on the results of the pilot projects as reported by the Secretary of Energy, concerning whether the financial assistance program under this section should be continued, expanded, reduced, or eliminated.

''(H) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to

carry out this subsection such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 2001 through 2004.''.

TITLE VII—OPTIMAL OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

SEC. 701. TRAFFIC CONGESTION RELIEF RESEARCH.

Section 502 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) TRAFFIC CONGESTION RELIEF RESEARCH.—

''(1) STUDIES.—

''(A) REGIONAL APPROACHES FOR REDUCING TRAFFIC CONGESTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study, and prepare a report comparing, the effectiveness of various regional approaches for reducing traffic congestion.

''(ii) REQUIRED ASSESSMENTS.—At a minimum, the study shall assess the impact on traffic congestion of—

''(I) expansion of highway capacity;

''(II) improvement of traffic operations (including improved incident management associated with traffic accidents and vehicle breakdowns); and

''(III) programs for demand management.

''(B) HIGHWAY DESIGN CONCEPTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall fund a study analyzing, and preparation of a report concerning, highway design concepts for projects to relieve congestion in urban areas without acquisition of additional rights-of-way.

''(ii) ENTITY TO CARRY OUT STUDY.—The study may be carried out and the report prepared—

''(I) by the Department of Transportation;

''(II) by another entity, through an arrangement with the Secretary; or

''(III) by a combination of the entities described in subclauses (I) and (II).

''(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the studies required under paragraph (1) shall be 100 percent.

''(3) FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2002, $1,000,000 of the sum deducted by the Secretary under section 104(a) shall be made available to carry out the studies required under paragraph (1).

''(B) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under subparagraph (A) shall be allocated among the 2 studies at the discretion of the Secretary, except that each study shall be allocated funds sufficient to allow for completion of the study.''.

TITLE VIII—VOLUNTARY INITIATIVES

SEC. 801. IMPROVED AND STREAMLINED REPORTING AND CERTIFICATION OF VOLUNTARY MEASURES.

(a) REVISED GUIDELINES UNDER ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992.—Section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13385(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) REVISED GUIDELINES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, the Secretary shall revise the guidelines, after notice and opportunity for public comment, to reflect the amendments to this title made by that Act. Thereafter, the Secretary shall review and revise the guidelines every 5 years, after notice and opportunity for public comment.

''(B) CONTENTS.—The revised guidelines shall—

''(i) provide for a random or other verification process using the authorities available to the Secretary under other provisions of law;

''(ii) include a range of reference cases for reporting project-based activities in all appropriate sectors of the economy (including forestry and electric power generation); and

''(iii) address the issues, such as comparability, that are associated with permitting the option of reporting on an entity basis or on an activity or project basis.

''(C) RETENTION OF VOLUNTARY REPORTING.—Any review under this paragraph shall give appropriate weight to—

''(i) the purpose of encouraging voluntary emission reductions by the private sector; and

''(ii) the voluntary nature of reporting under this section.

''(D) VALIDITY OF CERTIFICATION.—Except to the extent that an emission reduction certified in a report under this subsection, not later than 1 year after the date of the report, is adjusted under the verification process under subparagraph (B) or review process under subsection (d)(2), the emission reduction shall be valid for purposes of this and any other provision of law if the report meets the guidelines as in effect on the date on which the report is made.''.

(b) ASSURANCE OF ACCURATE REPORTING.—Section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13385(b)) (as amended by subsection (a)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) REPORTING PROCEDURES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (5), the Administrator shall—

''(i) develop forms for voluntary reporting under the guidelines established under paragraph (1); and

''(ii) make the forms available to entities wishing to report such information.

''(B) CERTIFICATION OF REPORTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A person reporting under this subsection shall certify the accuracy of the information reported.

''(ii) REPORTS BY A CORPORATION.—In the case of information reported by a corporation, the report—

''(I) shall be signed by an officer of the corporation; and

''(II) shall be subject to section 1001 of title 18, United States Code.''.

(c) AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATE REPORTING.—Section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13385(b)) (as amended by subsection (a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(4) AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATE REPORTING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The guidelines under this subsection shall ensure against multiple certification of the same emission reductions.

''(B) FIRST TO SEEK CERTIFICATION.—In a case in which—

''(i) more than 1 person is directly involved in the creation or implementation of an emission reduction measure;

''(ii) there is no—

''(I) written contractual arrangement between the persons that specifies which person is entitled to report the emission reduction; or

''(II) reference case or other provision of the guidelines that addresses the question which person is entitled to report the emission reduction in the circumstance of the case; and

''(iii) the Administrator determines that 2 or more of the persons have equally valid claims to the same emission reduction;

the first of the persons to certify the emission reduction in a report under this subsection shall be the only person entitled to report the emission reduction.''.

(d) SIMPLIFICATION OF REPORTING.—Section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13385(b)) (as amended by subsection (c)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) SIMPLIFICATION OF REPORTING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, the Administrator shall by regulation, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, as appropriate, review and revise the reporting forms and procedures to facilitate greater participation by small businesses, farms, and other organizations that did not extensively participate in voluntary emission reductions and reporting under this subsection during the first 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act.''.

(e) BEST PRACTICES FOR ESTIMATING EMISSION REDUCTIONS.—Section 1605 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13385) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) BEST PRACTICES FOR ESTIMATING EMISSION REDUCTIONS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, after notice and opportunity for public comment, the Secretary, with the assistance of the Administrator, shall establish the most reasonably effective practices for estimating emission reductions under subsection (b).

''(2) REVIEW OF PRIOR CERTIFICATIONS.—Emission reductions certified before the date of enactment of this subsection shall be subject to review by the Secretary and adjustment, in appropriate cases, to account for any change in a practice under this subsection.

''(3) CONFORMITY OF PRIOR REPORTED EMISSION REDUCTIONS WITH BEST PRACTICES.—In any review under this subsection, the Secretary shall obtain the assistance of the Administrator in assessing whether and to what extent any prior reported emission reduction is in conformity with best practices established under paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 802. PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN REGARDING BENEFITS OF CERTIFICATION OF VOLUNTARY EMISSION REDUCTIONS.

Section 1605 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13385) (as amended by section 801(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall create and implement a public awareness program to educate all appropriate persons (especially farmers and small businesses) in all regions of the United States of—

''(A) the direct benefits of engaging in voluntary emission reduction measures and having the emission reductions certified under this section and available for use under other incentive programs; and

''(B) the forms and procedures for having emission reductions certified under this section.

''(2) SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL AND SMALL BUSINESS OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to farmers, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, with respect to small businesses,

shall assist the Secretary in creating and implementing the public awareness program under paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 803. STATE AUTHORITY TO ENCOURAGE VOLUNTARY ENERGY INITIATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 is amended by striking section 1606 (106 Stat. 3003) and inserting the following:

''SEC. 1606. STATE AUTHORITY TO ENCOURAGE VOLUNTARY ENERGY INITIATIVES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law regarding the production, transmission, distribution, sale, or use of energy or of energy services, a State is not prohibited or restricted from continuing to engage in any action, or from implementing any State law (including a regulation) in effect on the date of enactment of the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, if the appropriate State authority finds that the action or law is appropriate for mitigating the financial risks to producers, transmitters, distributors, sellers, buyers, or users of energy or energy services that engage in voluntary steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

''(b) COORDINATION WITH LATER ENACTED LAW.—This section shall remain in effect notwithstanding any Federal law, including any Federal law enacted after the date of enactment of this section, unless the later law specifically refers to this section and expressly states that this section is superseded.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item relating to section 1606 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 1606. State authority to encourage voluntary energy initiatives.''.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE ENERGY POLICY RESPONSE ACT OF 1999—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise the energy policies of the U.S. in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, advance global climate science, promote technology development, and increase citizen awareness, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1.—SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION 2.—FINDINGS.

SECTION 3.—DEFINITIONS.

TITLE I—ENERGY POLICY COORDINATION

SEC. 101

Directs the Secretary of Energy to:

coordinate federal activities involving climate change issues including scientific research; energy technology and development, and economic analysis of various climate change policy alternatives;

select climate change policy alternatives for critical analysis;

ensure that collection and dissemination of all government developed or funded information relating to climate change is timely, balanced, understandable, accurate, sound, and made available to the public; and

consult with the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the National Research Council, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Secretary of Energy is to name staff to carry out this legislation. Consulting agencies may detail additional staff to DOE. The Act authorizes no additional staffing positions in any government agency.

TITLE II—ADVANCEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE

SEC. 201—COORDINATION, PRIORITIZATION, AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE RESEARCH

This section directs the Secretary of Energy to:

(with the National Academies of Science and Engineering) coordinate, prioritize, and evaluate federally funded scientific research on climate change conducted by or through federal agencies;

request the National Research Council to annually recommend measures to effectively carry out all scientific research covered by this legislation; and

submit to Congress legislative recommendations to more effectively carry out research and public information programs under this legislation, including recommendations to improve peer review processes and grant-making procedures

This section also provides that the objectives for federal climate change science research are to:

understand the Earth's capacity to assimilate natural and manmade greenhouse gas emissions;

evaluate the natural variability of the climate, including such phenomena as El Niño;

develop, and assess the capabilities of, climate models; and develop a national climate modeling strategy with adequate computational and human resources that are integrated and coordinated across the relevant agencies;

ensure the integrity of all observational data used to validate models and stabilize the existing climate observational capability;

identify critical climate variables that are inadequately measured or not measured at all;

build climate observing requirements into existing ongoing operational programs;

revamp climate research programs and appropriate climate-critical parts of operational observing programs so as to produce useful long-term data;

establish a funded activity for the development, implementation, and operation of climate-specific observational programs;

assess the capability and potential of the United States and North American carbon sequestration, including through crops, forests, soils, oceans, and wetlands; and

development deploy the technology to monitor all relevant national and global data.

Requires DOE to submit to Congress and the President a report on all science activities carried out under this title. The reports are to contain any scientific conclusions, interim status reports, and recommendations for subsequent research and testing that DOE considers appropriate. A draft report must be made available by DOE to appropriate nongovernmental organizations for their review no later than August 1 of each year. All reports under this section must be made available to the public through the National Resource Center on Climate Change.

For each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, such sums as are necessary are authorized to be appropriated for research:

to assess the ability of natural carbon sinks to adjust to natural variations in climate and greenhouse gas emissions including, crops, grassland, forests, soils, and oceans;

on natural climate variability;

to develop and assess the capabilities of climate models;

to ensure the integrity of data used to validate climate models;

to develop carbon sinks in the United States (primarily crop and forestry research); and

to develop and deploy monitoring technology

TITLE III—POLICY REVIEW AND COORDINATION

SEC. 301—DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES FOR ADDRESSING THE EFFECTS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

This section provides that within two years after the bill becomes law (and biannually thereafter) DOE, after consultation with each of seven federal agencies, is to prepare an economic analysis of climate change policy alternatives. The Secretary of Energy is to select three or more such policy alternatives for critical analysis only. Each analysis is to look at short term (five years) and long-term (fifty years) implications, and account for changes in various factors, including economic indicators.

Each agency to be consulted is to contribute expertise as appropriate on each policy alternative analysis in the following areas:

energy supply and demand, and energy price implications;

agricultural production cost and market implications, including overall impact on rural economies (discrete scenarios including variations in commodity and livestock prices);

health implications, if any;

implications for (1) workers, including wages and job opportunities and potential for U.S. firms locating operations abroad; and (2) for consumers in terms of predicted changes to the Consumer Price Index;

implications on all modes of transportation and the effects of the resulting cost changes on consumers, labor, agriculture and businesses;

housing costs and urban planning (under different mortgage and construction interest rate scenarios).

implications for U.S. exports and imports and trade competitiveness.

Status of activities and commitments in other countries

In addition to the foregoing seven economic analyses, DOE is to consult with the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Administration to assess actions taken, or likely to be taken, by each United Nations member country to avoid, reduce, or adapt to climate change. Each such assessment is to analyze political and economic factors present in each country that may impact the assessment. The status of the country's commitment to international agreements relating to climate change, and the projected ability and likelihood of each country committing to binding international agreements with targets or timetables, are to be assessed.

Integration of policy alternative analyses

Within 30 months after enactment, and biannually thereafter, the President, with the advice and assistance of the Secretary of Energy, is to submit to Congress a report analyzing and integrating the combined findings of the report. The conclusion is to contain recommendations of any changes in law, international agreements, or public policy that the President considers to be in the best interest of the United States.

Scientific effect of policy alternatives

The Secretary of Energy is to request the National Academies of Science and Engineering to assess the known scientific effect

of each policy alternative chosen for analysis under this Title and its effect on technology development and selection.

Environmental Protection Agency activities with climate change implications

DOE is to report on the activities of EPA that coincidentally affect actions by the private sector that, in turn, affect greenhouse gas emissions. DOE is to consult with the public and private sectors in preparing this report.

Reporting flexibility

The Secretary of Energy may suspend one or more of the agency reporting requirements after two reports if it finds that such reports will not likely provide information that substantially supplements earlier reports.

TITLE IV—PUBLIC RIGHTS-TO-KNOW

SEC. 401—ANNUAL REPORT TO THE PUBLIC

DOE is to publish an annual report on U.S. investment in climate change activities that includes:

a description of current, prior year, and proposed spending on climate change categorized by research, regulation, education, and other activities;

estimate of current and prior year tax credits and deductions claimed by U.S. taxpayers attributable to greenhouse gas emissions reductions;

tables of spending proposals on climate change submitted by federal agencies to OMB, compared with President's final recommendations to Congress;

an index of all climate change grantees, cross-referenced by name of institutions and persons carrying out the projects;

an index of all grant proposals not funded by federal agencies; and

a list of all persons and their affiliations participating in peer review of climate change grant proposals.

Each such report is to be printed on recycled paper, made public, and posted on the Internet.

Public comment

DOE is to provide for notice and opportunity for public comment on the report. Such comments are to be catalogued and made readily available to the public in electronic format.

National Resource Center on Climate Change

DOE, in consultation with the National Academy of Science, is to establish a National Resource Center on Climate Change. The Center is to preserve and make publicly available all reports, information, studies or other information available to the federal government on climate change. Reference items may be made available in electronic format only. Public availability of information is subject to laws protecting national defense secrets, intellectual property rights, and privacy rights.

TITLE V—ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF RESPONSE TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 501—REVIEW OF FEDERALLY FUNDED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Requires DOE by October 15 of each year to review any federally funded energy technology research and development activities. The review will assess the status of the energy technology, including lead-time required until deployment, cost, safety, potential barriers to deployment, and other relevant factors.

Requires DOE to establish a technology information clearinghouse to disseminate the results of federally funded energy technology research and development activities. The clearinghouse is to be set up within the National Research Center on Climate Change, but is not to affect national security secrets or personal property rights.

SEC. 502—STUDY OF REGULATORY BARRIERS TO RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY

This section requires GAO, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the U.S. Trade Representative, to identify and evaluate regulatory or other barriers to more rapid deployment of technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The scope is both domestic and international. Requires GAO to recommend to Congress any necessary changes in law.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL DEPLOYMENT OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

SEC. 601—INTERNATIONAL DEPLOYMENT OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

Pilot program for financial assistance

Requires the Secretary of Energy to create a pilot program to provide financial assistance, subject to available appropriations, for not more than six (6) qualifying, international, energy deployment projects. To qualify, the projects must be built, operated, and used outside the United States and must increase energy efficiency compared to the technology that would otherwise be implemented. The Secretary of Energy, after consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce and the U.S. Trade Representative, may make the selection based solely on the criteria set forth in Sec. 601.

Financial assistance (for qualifying international energy deployment projects)

A U.S. firm undertaking an international energy deployment project which qualifies under the preceding section is eligible for financial assistance in the form of a loan or a loan guarantee. The loan amount would not exceed 75% of total project cost, and the interest rate would equal that for Treasury obligation then issued for periods of comparable maturities.

Equity investment insurance (for firms selected to participate in pilot project)

Under this section a U.S. firm that enters a binding contract for a qualifying international energy deployment project would, if approved by DOE to be part of the pilot project, be eligible for insurance on investment the firm has in the project.

Coordination with other programs

Provides that a qualifying international energy deployment project, funded under this title, would not be eligible as a qualifying clean coal technology under Section 415 of the Clean Air Act.

Report and recommendations

No later than four (4) years after the date of enactment, DOE must submit a report to the President on the results of the pilot projects. After reviewing the report the President is to recommend to Congress that the financial assistance program be continued, expanded, reduced or eliminated.

Authorization of appropriations

Authorizes appropriations (such sums as are necessary) to fund the programs under this title for fiscal years 2001–2004.

TITLE VII—OPTIMAL OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

SEC. 701—TRAFFIC CONGESTION RELIEF RESEARCH

Amends Section 502 of title 23, United States Code. Requires DOE to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study comparing the effectiveness of various regional approaches for reducing traffic congestion. At a minimum the study is to assess the impact on traffic of: (1) expansion of highway capacity; (2) improvement of traffic operations; and (3) programs for demand management.

Relieving urban congestion without additional right-of-way

Requires DOE to fund a study and prepare a report analyzing highway design concepts for projects to relieve congestion in urban areas without acquisition of additional rights-of-way. For fiscal years 2000 through 2002, $1,000,000 of the [sum deducted by the Secretary under Section 104(a)] would be available for these studies.

TITLE VIII—VOLUNTARY INITIATIVES:

SEC. 801—IMPROVED AND STREAMLINED REPORTING AND CERTIFICATION OF VOLUNTARY MEASURES

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to improve and streamline reporting and certification of voluntary measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Revised reporting guidelines

Requires DOE (with one year of enactment and every five years thereafter), to revise reporting guidelines to reflect changes made by this legislation. Establishes criteria for review of the reporting guidelines. Requires that any review pursuant to this section give appropriate weight to (1) the purpose of encouraging voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions; and (2) the voluntary nature of reporting under this section. Validates reported emissions reductions so long as (1) the report meets then applicable guidelines and (2) reported reductions are not adjusted by Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Forms for accurate reporting

Requires DOE to develop forms for voluntary reporting and to make the forms available to entities wishing to report. Provides that entities reporting emissions reductions certify the accuracy of the report. Information reported by a corporation must be signed by one of its officers. Ensures against multiple certification of the same greenhouse gas emissions reductions: If more than one party has a valid claim to the same reduction, the first person to seek certification of a greenhouse gas emission reduction shall be granted the certification.

Greater participation by small businesses and farms

Requires the Administrator of EIA, in conjunction with the Secretary of Agriculture and Administrator of the SBA, to review and revise the guidelines to facilitate greater participation by small businesses, farms, and other organizations that did not previously participate in voluntary reductions and reporting.

Best practices for estimating reductions

Requires the Administrator of EIA to establish the most reasonably effective practices for estimating greenhouse gas emission reductions under §1605(b). Provides that emission reductions certified prior to the effective date of this section be reviewed, and modified if necessary, to account for any changes implemented by this section.

SEC. 802—PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN OF VOLUNTARY EMISSION REDUCTIONS CERTIFICATION

Requires EIA to create a public awareness campaign: (1) on the benefits of engaging in voluntary greenhouse gas reduction measures and having the reductions certified and available for use under other incentive programs; and (2) explaining forms and procedures for having reductions certified. USDA and SBA are to implement comparable programs for the agricultural and small business communities.

SEC. 803—STATE AUTHORITY TO ENCOURAGE VOLUNTARY ENERGY INITIATIVES

This section provides that a state is not restricted from continuing to engage in any action, or from implementing any State law, that is in effect at the time this legislation is enacted, if the State determines that the action or law is appropriate for mitigating the financial risks to producers, transmitters, distributors, sellers, buyers, or users of energy or energy services who engage in voluntary steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This provision remains in effect unless specifically and expressly superseded in subsequent legislation.

S. 1777

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Climate Change Tax Amendments of 1999''.

SEC. 2. PERMANENT TAX CREDIT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REGARDING GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 41(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to termination) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN RESEARCH.—Paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply in the case of any qualified research expenses if the research—

''(A) has as 1 of its purposes the reducing or sequestering of greenhouse gases, and

''(B) has been reported to the Department of Energy under section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to amounts paid or incurred after the date of enactment of this Act, except that such amendment shall not take effect unless the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act is enacted into law.

SEC. 3. TAX CREDIT FOR REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FACILITIES.

(a) ALLOWANCE OF REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FACILITIES CREDIT.—Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to amount of credit) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following:

''(4) the reduced greenhouse gas emissions facilities credit.''

(b) AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—Subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to rules for computing investment credit) is amended by inserting after section 48 the following:

''SEC. 48A. CREDIT FOR REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FACILITIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 46, the reduced greenhouse gas emissions facilities credit for any taxable year is the applicable percentage of the qualified investment in a reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility for such taxable year.

''(b) REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FACILITY.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility' means a facility of the taxpayer—

''(1)(A) the construction, reconstruction, or erection of which is completed by the taxpayer, or

''(B) which is acquired by the taxpayer if the original use of such facility commences with the taxpayer,

''(2) the operation of which—

''(A) replaces the operation of a facility of the taxpayer,

''(B) reduces greenhouse gas emissions on a per unit of output basis as compared to such emissions of the replaced facility, and

''(C) uses the same type of fuel (or combination of the same type of fuel and biomass fuel) as was used in the replaced facility,

''(3) with respect to which depreciation (or amortization in lieu of depreciation) is allowable, and

''(4) which meets the performance and quality standards (if any) which—

''(A) have been jointly prescribed by the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy by regulations,

''(B) are consistent with regulations prescribed under section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and

''(C) are in effect at the time of the acquisition of the facility.

''(c) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of subsection (a), the applicable percentage is one-half of the percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions described in subsection (b)(2) and reported and certified under section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

''(d) QUALIFIED INVESTMENT.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'qualified investment' means, with respect to any taxable year, the basis of a reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year, but only with respect to that portion of the investment attributable to providing production capacity not greater than the production capacity of the facility being replaced.

''(e) QUALIFIED PROGRESS EXPENDITURES.—

''(1) INCREASE IN QUALIFIED INVESTMENT.—In the case of a taxpayer who has made an election under paragraph (5), the amount of the qualified investment of such taxpayer for the taxable year (determined under subsection (d) without regard to this subsection) shall be increased by an amount equal to the aggregate of each qualified progress expenditure for the taxable year with respect to progress expenditure property.

''(2) PROGRESS EXPENDITURE PROPERTY DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'progress expenditure property' means any property being constructed by or for the taxpayer and which it is reasonable to believe will qualify as a reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility which is being constructed by or for the taxpayer when it is placed in service.

''(3) QUALIFIED PROGRESS EXPENDITURES DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) SELF-CONSTRUCTED PROPERTY.—In the case of any self-constructed property, the term 'qualified progress expenditures' means the amount which, for purposes of this subpart, is properly chargeable (during such taxable year) to capital account with respect to such property.

''(B) NON-SELF-CONSTRUCTED PROPERTY.—In the case of non-self-constructed property, the term 'qualified progress expenditures' means the amount paid during the taxable year to another person for the construction of such property.

''(4) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) SELF-CONSTRUCTED PROPERTY.—The term 'self-constructed property' means property for which it is reasonable to believe that more than half of the construction expenditures will be made directly by the taxpayer.

''(B) NON-SELF-CONSTRUCTED PROPERTY.—The term 'non-self-constructed property' means property which is not self-constructed property.

''(C) CONSTRUCTION, ETC.—The term 'construction' includes reconstruction and erection, and the term 'constructed' includes reconstructed and erected.

''(D) ONLY CONSTRUCTION OF REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FACILITY TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—Construction shall be taken into account only if, for purposes of this subpart, expenditures therefor are properly chargeable to capital account with respect to the property.

''(5) ELECTION.—An election under this subsection may be made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. Such an election shall apply to the taxable year for which made and to all subsequent taxable years. Such an election, once made, may not be revoked except with the consent of the Secretary.''

(c) RECAPTURE.—Section 50(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to other special rules) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FACILITY.—For purposes of applying this subsection in the case of any credit allowable by reason of section 48A, the following shall apply:

''(A) GENERAL RULE.—In lieu of the amount of the increase in tax under paragraph (1), the increase in tax shall be an amount equal to the investment tax credit allowed under section 38 for all prior taxable years with respect to a reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility (as defined by section 48A(b)) multiplied by a fraction whose numerator is the number of years remaining to fully depreciate under this title the reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility disposed of, and whose denominator is the total number of years over which such facility would otherwise have been subject to depreciation. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the year of disposition of the reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility property shall be treated as a year of remaining depreciation.

''(B) PROPERTY CEASES TO QUALIFY FOR PROGRESS EXPENDITURES.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraph (2) shall apply in the case of qualified progress expenditures for a reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility under section 48A, except that the amount of the increase in tax under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall be substituted in lieu of the amount described in such paragraph (2).

''(C) APPLICATION OF PARAGRAPH.—This paragraph shall be applied separately with respect to the credit allowed under section 38 regarding a reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility.''

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 49(a)(1)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (ii), by striking the period at the end of clause (iii) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) the portion of the basis of any reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility attributable to any qualified investment (as defined by section 48A(d)).''

(2) Section 50(a)(4) of such Code is amended by striking ''and (5)'' and inserting '', (5), and (6)''.

(3) The table of sections for subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 48 the following:

''Sec. 48A. Credit for reduced greenhouse gas emissions facilities.''

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after the date of the enactment of this Act, under rules similar to the rules of section 48(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990).

(f) STUDY OF ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES FOR VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly study possible additional incentives for, and removal of barriers to, voluntary, non recoupable expenditures for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. For purposes of this subsection, an expenditure shall be considered voluntary and non recoupable if the expenditure is not recoupable—

(A) from revenues generated from the investment, determined under generally accepted accounting standards (or under the applicable rate-of-return regulation, in the case of a taxpayer subject to such regulation),

(B) from any tax or other financial incentive program established under Federal, State, or local law, or

(C) pursuant to any credit-trading or other mechanism established under any international agreement or protocol that is in force.

(2) REPORT.—Within 6 months of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly report to Congress on the results of the study described in paragraph (1), along with any recommendations for legislative action.

(g) SCOPE AND IMPACT.—

(1) POLICY.—In order to achieve the broadest response for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to ensure that the incentives established by or pursuant to this Act do not advantage one segment of an industry to the disadvantage of another, it is the sense of Congress that incentives for greenhouse gas reductions should be available for individuals, organizations, and entities, including both for-profit and non-profit institutions.

(2) LEVEL PLAYING FIELD STUDY AND REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly study possible additional measures that would provide non-profit entities (such as municipal utilities and energy cooperatives) with economic incentives for greenhouse gas emission reductions comparable to those incentives provided to taxpayers under the amendments made to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by this Act.

(B) REPORT.—Within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly report to Congress on the results of the study described in subparagraph (A), along with any recommendations for legislative action.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE TAX AMENDMENTS OF 1999—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for the voluntary reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to advance global climate science and technology development.

Section 1 designates the short title as the ''Climate Change Tax Amendments of 1999.''

Section 2 extends on a permanent basis the tax credit for research and development in the case of R & D involving climate change.

In order for a research expense to qualify for the credit, it must: have as one of its purposes the reducing or sequestering of greenhouse gases; and have been reported to DOE under Sec. 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

This tax credit applies with respect to amounts incurred after this Act becomes law, and only if the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act also becomes law.

Section 3 provides for investment tax credits for greenhouse-gas-emission reduction facilities.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FACILITY CREDIT

The amount of the credit would be calculated based upon the amount of greenhouse gas emission reductions reported and certified under section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act. The credit would be equal to one-half of the applicable percentage of the qualified investment in a ''reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility.''

For example, if a taxpayer replaces a coal-fired generator with a more efficient one that reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 18 percent, compared to the retired unit, the taxpayer would be entitled to a tax credit of 9 percent of qualified investment in that ''reduced greenhouse gas emissions facility''. Such facility is defined as a facility of the taxpayer: the construction, reconstruction, or erection of which is completed by the taxpayer; or the facility my be acquired by the taxpayer if the original use of the facility commences with the taxpayer; which replaces an existing facility of the taxpayer; which reduces greenhouse gas emissions (on a per unit of output basis) as compared to the facility it replaces; which uses the same type of fuel as the facility it replaces; the depreciation (or amortization in lieu of depreciation) of which is allowable; which meets performance and quality standards (if any) jointly prescribed by the Secretaries of Treasury and Energy; and are consistent with regulations prescribed under Sec. 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act (relating to voluntary reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions).

Only that portion of the investment attributable to providing production capacity not greater than the production capacity of the facility being replaced qualifies for the credit.

While unit efficiencies could be achieved if the credit were allowed for replacing a unit with another that burned a different fuel, such incentive for fuel shifting does not directly stimulate efficiency technology development for each fuel type. The objective is to improve efficiencies ''within a fuel''; not to encourage fuel shifting ''between fuels.''

QUALIFIED PROGRESS EXPENDITURE CREDIT

With respect to qualified progress expenditures, the amount of the qualified investment for the taxable year shall be increased by the aggregate of each qualified progress expenditure for the taxable year with respect to progress expenditure property. Progress expenditure property is defined as any property being constructed by or for the taxpayer and which it is reasonable to believe will qualify as a reduced greenhouse gas emission facility.

ELECTION

A taxpayer may elect to take the tax credit in such a manner (i.e. as an investment credit, or as qualified progress expenditure) as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. The election will apply to the taxable year for which it was made and to all subsequent taxable years. Such an election, once made, may not be revoked except with the consent of the Secretary.

RECAPTURE WHERE FACILITY IS PREMATURELY DISPOSED OF

If the facility is disposed of before the end of the facility's depreciation period (or ''useful life'' for tax purposes) the taxpayer will be assessed an increase in tax equal to the greenhouse gas emissions facility investment tax credit allowed for all prior taxable years multiplied by a fraction whose numerator is the number of years remaining to fully depreciate the facility to be disposed of, and whose denominator is the total number of years over which the facility would otherwise have been subject to depreciation.

Similar rules apply in the case in which the taxpayer elected credit for progress expenditures and the property thereafter ceases to qualify for such credit.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Amendments made to the Internal Revenue Code apply to property placed in service after the date of enactment of this Act.

STUDY OF ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES FOR VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Transportation are directed to study, and report upon to Congress along with any recommendations for legislative action, possible additional incentives for and removal of barriers to voluntary non-recoupable expenditures on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. An expenditure qualifies if it is voluntary and not recoupable—from revenues generated from the investment; determined under generally accepted accounting standards; under the applicable rate-of-return regulation (in the case of a taxpayer subject to such regulation); from any tax or other financial incentive program established under federal, State, or local law; and pursuant to any credit-trading or other mechanism established under any international agreement or protocol that is in force.

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 1779. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel M/V *Sandpiper;* to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION FOR THE VESSEL ''SANDPIPER''

• Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to direct that the sailing vessel *Sandpiper*, Official Number 1079439, be accorded coastwise trading privileges and be issued a certificate of documentation under section 12103 of title 46, U.S. Code.

The hull and interior of the *Sandpiper* were constructed in Taiwan in 1998 by Ta-Yang Yacht Building Company, Ltd. She is a 48 foot Cutter Rig presently used as a recreational vessel. Since construction, the vessel has been rigged and outfitted in the United States. It is estimated that 60% of the cost of the vessel has been spent on the

mast, rigging, sails, electronics, navigational instruments, safety equipment, interior furnishings, and various other deck fittings. These items were acquired in Annapolis, Maryland and refitting was completed in April, 1999.

The vessel is owned by Mr. and Mrs. David Maner of Augusta, Georgia. The Maners would like to utilize their vessel in the coastwise trade of the United States. However, because the vessel's hull was constructed in Taiwan, it did not meet the requirements for coastwise license endorsement in the United States. Such documentation is mandatory to enable the owner to use the vessel for its intended purpose.

The owners of the *Sandpiper* are seeking a waiver of the existing law because they wish to use the vessel for charters. The desired intentions for the vessel's use will not adversely affect the coastwise trade in U.S. waters. If the Maners are granted this waiver, it is their intention to comply fully with U.S. documentation and safety requirements. The purpose of the legislation I am introducing is to allow the *Sandpiper* to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The bill follows:

S. 1779

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION.

Notwithstanding section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. App. 883), section 8 of the Act of June 19, 1886 (24 Stat. 81, chapter 421; 46 U.S.C. App. 289), and section 12106 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation may issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel SANDPIPER, United States official number 1079439.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 88

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 88, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to exempt disabled individuals from being required to enroll with a managed care entity under the medicaid program.

S. 631

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 631, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to eliminate the time limitation on benefits for immunosuppressive drugs under the Medicare Program, to provide continued entitlement for such drugs for certain individuals after Medicare benefits end, and to extend certain Medicare secondary payer requirements.

S. 961

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 961, a bill to amend the Consolidated Farm And Rural Development Act to improve shared appreciation arrangements.

S. 1109

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1109, a bill to conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 1144

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1144, a bill to provide increased flexibility in use of highway funding, and for other purposes.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

S. 1303

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1303, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify certain provisions relating to the treatment of forestry activities.

S. 1464

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1464, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish certain requirements regarding the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1473

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1473, a bill to amend section 2007 of the Social Security Act to provide grant funding for additional Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and Strategic Planning Communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1488

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1488, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for recommendations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding the placement of automatic external defibrillators in Federal buildings in order to improve survival rates of individuals who experience cardiac arrest in such buildings, and to establish protections from civil liability arising from the emergency use of the devices.

S. 1494

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1494, a bill to ensure that small businesses throughout the United States participate fully in the unfolding electronic commerce revolution through the establishment of an electronic commerce extension program at the National Institutes of Standards and technology.

S. 1528

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1528, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability